

Anderson Intelligencer.

TERMS.
One copy for one year, in advance, \$2.50
Ten copies for one year, in advance, 20.00
Twenty copies for one year, in advance, 37.50
The price of the paper will be sent to any address.
Subscriptions will not be received for a less period than six months.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square of ten inch space for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.
Liberal contracts made with those wishing to advertise for three, six or twelve months.
Obituary notices exceeding five lines will be charged for at advertising rates.
Announcement of candidates, Five Dollars in each case, invariably in advance.
Job Work cash on delivery, in every instance.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1871.

Seventh Volume.

With this number begins the seventh volume of the *Intelligencer* since the war. For six years, the paper has grown steadily in influence and popular favor, and to-day rests upon a secure basis, with more than one thousand subscribers and an extensive advertising patronage. It is not for us to say whether or not the past management of this journal has been conducive to the public welfare. Suffice it, that a generous people have warmly sustained the proprietors, and that we have endeavored to merit that consideration at their hands. It has been our constant aim to lead the people in honorable paths of peace and industry, that the future prosperity of this section may be assured; and that, rising from the depths of adversity and despair, the dawn of a brighter day might break upon our visions, and the glorious effulgence of its meridian height descend to after generations. True and faithful to friends, we have sought to maintain a frank and manly opposition to our political foes, ascribing credit only where it is due, and denouncing boldly the vices and corruptions of those seeking to drag the State into unutterable depths of woe. But why rehearse the past course of this journal? It is familiar as "household words" to the section in which it circulates, and is a proud guarantee for the future, under its present management.

We have promised, from time to time, to improve the typographical appearance of the *Intelligencer*. These promises are redeemed, and the present issue is printed altogether with type purchased during the last fifteen months. We have very recently added a fount of new type intended especially for advertisements, and its beautiful, clear impression will only enhance the value of such favors to our advertising patrons.

Under favorable auspices, and with hearts and hands devoted to the work, we enter upon the seventh volume with a determination to achieve still greater success in the realm of journalism. And to this end, we would invoke the continued co-operation and encouragement of every citizen who has sustained us in the past, and a fair trial from those not now upon our subscription books.

Col. G. F. Townes, of the Greenville Enterprise, gave us a passing call on his way to Walhalla yesterday.

We are under obligations to Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, for the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for May and June.

A colored girl named Margaret Cunningham was sent to the Lunatic Asylum on Tuesday last. We learn that, during the last six months, seven persons have been sent to the Asylum from this county.

Messrs. Gilreath & Burgess have recently opened a new Tin establishment on Brick Range, and will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods, at wholesale and retail. We invite attention to their advertisement for further particulars.

The attendance of country people on Monday last was quite fair for a holiday in July, as it is usually a dull occasion, in consequence of the crops being on hand and generally pressing at this time. Scarcely any business was transacted, however, and the legal officers made no sales of property.

Mr. A. B. Towers, Agent of the Andes Insurance Co. of Cincinnati, will accept our thanks for recent favors. Mr. Towers has lately become the agent of the Andes Company, which has a cash capital and surplus of \$1,200,000. He will be pleased to receive applications for insurance in this or any other reliable company represented by him at this place.

The advertisement of Maj. B. F. Whitner announces that he has accepted the agency for Anderson county of the South Carolina Land and Immigration Association, and that he is prepared to furnish tickets at any time. Sub-agents are wanted in every portion of the county, and liberal per centage allowed. Circulars furnished gratis on application to Maj. Whitner or at this office.

A basket of vegetables from Col. T. J. Roberts, proprietor of the Benson House, came to hand on Tuesday last. Among the variety was a Beef measuring twenty-two inches in circumference—tomatoes, one of them measuring eleven inches, and squashes equally large as your hat brim! These were truly fine specimens, and we congratulate the Colonel and his boarders upon such successful gardening.

An Investigating Committee.

The Ku Klux Committee, now sitting in Washington, has recently appointed a sub-committee to visit certain portions of North and South Carolina, immediately, to inquire into the condition of affairs. Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, and Representatives Stevenson and Van Trump, of Ohio, compose the sub-committee. The two first named are Republicans, and Judge Van Trump is a sterling Democrat. They will proceed at once to Columbia, and afterwards visit Spartanburg or Greenville, and thence to North Carolina. The minority of the Ku Klux Committee are anxious that the conservatives shall secure a full hearing before this sub-committee.

This sub-committee reached Columbia on last Saturday, and began the examination of witnesses on Monday.

The College Festivities at Walhalla.

Our neighboring town was quite alive last week, in consequence of the festivities connected with the annual examination and commencement of the Newberry College, located at that place. On Monday and Tuesday, the commencement exercises passed off with great eclat, and in the presence of numerous friends from almost every section of the State. We understand that the examinations and speeches were quite interesting, and showed great care on the part of the professors, and diligent study and application among the students. As our readers are informed already, this institution is under the patronage of the Lutheran denomination, and while its strength and usefulness proceeds mainly from that direction, the citizens from Walhalla are striving earnestly to build up an educational institution of lasting honor and benefit to the people generally. The pure, bracing atmosphere, noted for its healthy influence, together with natural advantages of no ordinary character; the facility of railroad communication with the outer world, and the cheapness of living in this section of the State, added to the ability and fitness of President Smeltzer and his corps of assistants, all combine to render this College famous in days to come. It is fast growing in importance, and we doubt not that an onward impulse has been given during the past week of infinite advantage to its success hereafter.

It was our fortune to be present on Wednesday, 28th of June, at the laying of the cornerstone of the College building, and to witness the interest and enthusiasm manifested by the large assembly in everything pertaining to this institution. A brief description of the ceremony will not be inappropriate. The Masonic fraternity assembled at their usual place of meeting at 11 o'clock, a. m. The procession was formed under the direction of Maj. S. P. Denny, Marshal of the Day, and marched to the Lutheran Church, where an immense audience had already assembled. The Exercises were opened with prayer by Bro. C. E. Chichester, of Charleston, acting as Grand Chaplain. The acting Grand Master, Rev. J. H. Honour, introduced the orator of the day, Rev. W. S. Bowman, of Charleston, who delivered an address suited to the occasion. His theme, "Religious education the future hope of our country," and Masonry as connected with sanctified learning and scientific development," was ably discussed in all its practical bearings. When the address was concluded, the procession again formed and proceeded to the College building, where the beautiful and impressive rite of the Masonic fraternity was duly observed in laying the cornerstone. It was an unusual spectacle, however, as the building has been erected for several years, and these ceremonies are ordinarily observed when the work is first commenced. But circumstances have prevented an earlier observance of the time-honored custom, and as the building is not yet completed, the acting Grand Master found no difficulty in adapting the prescribed form to the occasion.

Efforts were made during the day to raise money to complete the College building, and we are gratified to state that the means employed were quite successful. Among other things, the ladies of Walhalla had prepared an ample supply of refreshments and substantial, the proceeds of which were set apart for the benefit of the College. The dinner was spread in the recreation rooms, and hundreds partook of the bountiful repast, much to their own satisfaction and that of the ladies in charge, we presume.

The festivities closed on Thursday night with a commencement ball and supper at Biemann's Hotel, which was largely attended and creditably managed, we understand.

Air Line Railroad.

President Buford, of the Air Line Railroad, visited our town on Tuesday last. He was waited upon by a committee of gentlemen representing the town, and conversed very pleasantly in regard to the location of the Road by this place. He seems quite anxious that the surveys now being made from Greenville by way of this town to Gainesville shall be thorough and exhaustive, and further declares that it would be gratifying to find an easy, cheap and desirable route by Anderson, in consequence of its local business and advantages. The present survey might discover a practicable and short route, and in this event, there is no doubt about the road coming here, unless our people fail to discharge their duty in making the subscription proposed. Col. Buford thought that every exertion should be made to get at a satisfactory solution of this vexed question of location; but frankly asserted that it was the intention of those in authority to construct the Road over a route of their own selection, without regard to specific terms of original charters.

The corps of engineers on the Georgia side are accompanied by Maj. Thos. B. Lee, whose services were procured by the people of Anderson. They are running the line from Roberts' church to Gainesville. Another corps has reconnoitred the line to Greenville, and will return for a more careful examination of the route.

The New County.

The Greenville Enterprise contains the proceedings of a public meeting held at the residence of Capt. Henry T. Stokes, in the lower portion of that county, on the 10th of June. The object of the meeting was to take preliminary action towards the formation of a new County from portions of Greenville, Anderson, Abbeville and Laurens. Messrs. James McCulloch, Jesse French and A. W. Ramsey were appointed a committee to locate the line, constituting the boundary of territory it is proposed to take from Greenville for the said County. The citizens of Anderson; Abbeville and Laurens were requested to hold meetings for the purpose of conferring with the above named committee at Honea Path at some future day. These committees of conference are requested to make a report of their action to public meetings in their respective sections. The object of this movement, if we are correctly advised, is to organize a County with the Court House at Honea Path. With this object in view, a bill was introduced at the last session of the Legislature, and we presume that active exertions will be made next winter to carry out the project.

Subscriptions are making in New York city for a monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Reminiscences of Dr. Johnson.

The editor of the *Working Christian* has examined the manuscript, containing "Dr. W. B. Johnson's Reminiscences," and finds that they are very interesting. These reminiscences were written by Dr. Johnson a few years before his death; and are said to contain a good autobiography of this working and useful man. His comments on the men, and times, and places of his life and labors, are replete with interest. Bro. Gaines proposes to publish these reminiscences, together with the funeral discourse of Dr. J. C. Furman on the occasion of Dr. Johnson's death, and other sketches of this great and good man, in neat book form. He thinks the book will contain about 150 pages, and that it can be sold for \$1. When the names of three hundred persons are pledged for as many copies, the work will be put in print without delay.

In this community, where Dr. Johnson lived and labored for so many years, and where his honored remains are now reposing, we think there will be no difficulty in securing a large list of subscribers to the proposed work. Let active exertions be made at once, so that at least this memorial of his services and usefulness may be assured. The death of Dr. Johnson occurred during the war, and it was the intention of the Baptist denomination to erect a monument to his memory. As this intention has never been carried out, and probably will not be for years to come, we think it the duty of all desiring to perpetuate the recollection of this eminent and devoted servant of God to encourage Bro. Gaines in this voluntary undertaking, by forwarding orders at once for copies of this work. We will take pleasure in receiving the names of persons who are willing to subscribe, and we trust that others will more actively canvass the subject both in and out of the denomination.

Baptist Sunday School Convention.

We see it stated that the Executive Board of the Baptist State Convention has appointed a meeting to be held with the Sumter Baptist Church, on Thursday, 20th of July inst. Every school in the State is authorized to send one delegate. Such as cannot be represented by delegates are requested to furnish, by letter, a statement as to the number of teachers and scholars, male and female, and the condition of the school. We presume that arrangements will be made with the various railroads to pass delegates for one fare, going and returning.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

BRUSHY CREEK, June 24, 1871.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature, a portion of the citizens of this School District met for the purpose of voting for or against an additional tax being levied for school purposes. On motion, Mr. Joshua Smith was called to the Chair, and Mr. T. H. Russell requested to act as Secretary.

It was moved and seconded, that an additional tax of one-half mill on the dollar be assessed and collected on the property of this School District for educational purposes. Adopted unanimously.

T. H. Russell offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That while we regard the tuition fees of paramount importance, we are willing for the Trustees to use the fund appropriated for school purposes in this School District as their wisdom may direct, to the interest of educational purposes.

It was moved and seconded, that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the *Anderson Intelligencer*, with a request that they be published. Adopted.

Adjourned sine die.

JOSHUA SMITH, Chm'n.

T. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

INFLUENCE OF BOOKS ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PRESENT AGE.—The present century is frequently lauded as pre-eminently the great progressive age of the world's history. While it has been honored by some of the most important inventions and discoveries, yet this is not its great distinguishing feature. It is particularly noted for the general diffusion of learning and the general improvement of the mass of civilized mankind. This is due to the printing machinery, rendering books, magazines, principles and many truths from others, and are spread the labor of searching for them ourselves. It is thus that this age has developed such remarkable progress in the masses.

Books—records of experience—are the great workers in this great cause. The Agricultural Magazine is the great medium of conveying the result of one farmer's experience to another farmer, and when it finds that a number of farmers will have the same experience, its duty is to extract the truth in principle and present it in concise form to the agricultural reader.

We know of few magazines which more fully understand its peculiar sphere than the *RURAL CAROLINIAN*. The July number is now before us, and presents its usual supply of facts, practice and truths. This magazine should be encouraged—it is well encouraged; but while so far from the publishers, yet not enough so for the farmers. It should be in every household in the South—it should be the great medium of interchange of experiences among the farmers of the South, and thus enable them to take their proper place in the progress of the age.

HEARTY AND HOME.—This excellent family newspaper, which has been rapidly increasing its circulation by adapting its articles both for the little people and those of more sober thought, contains this week two of Frank Beard's splendid pictures, in which the Fourth of July celebration in a city is admirably illustrated. It also contains an account of the new Polar expedition, and wood-cuts of the Polar star stationed for the arctic regions, Capt. Hall's Arctic sledges and canvas boat. Orange Judd & Co., Publishers and Proprietors, No. 245 Broadway, New York.

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—The July issue has a number of able articles from earnest, practical writers, on various subjects of interest to Southern farmers. It has been so long a favorite among our agricultural population that it is almost useless to add encomiums at this time. It is enough to know that the present managers are fully alive to the wants and necessities of their numerous readers, and are constantly improving and increasing its interest. Wm. & W. L. Jones, Athens, Ga.

FRUIT CANS.—As the season for putting up fruit for winter use is at hand, we take pleasure in directing the attention of housekeepers to the fruit cans advertised by Mr. J. L. Dawson, as being convenient, cheap and desirable. We have recently tested the matter, and know whereof we speak, that these cans are admirably suited for the preservation of fruit in its most perfect state, and we are sure that the ease and dexterity with which they can be sealed will prove a strong recommendation.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

—Lewis Covar and Pickens B. Ryan, prominent citizens of Edgefield, died recently.

—Mr. Robert Kirksey, of Pickens county, died on Thursday last week, aged seventy-one years.

—The National Bank of Newberry is a success. The stock has been paid in, and banking operations will commence at once.

—Gen. E. M. Law will deliver the opening address before the Fair, which will begin at Darlington on the fourth of October next.

—Wednesday, the 28th of June, the anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, in 1776, was appropriately observed in Charleston.

—W. Bonneau Murray, a respected citizen of Sumter, died on the 18th inst., near Statesburg, of apoplexy. He was forty-nine years of age.

—Mr. E. M. Hix, of Laurens, met with a sad accident while at work with his planing machine, last Tuesday, by which his left hand was caught and cut in two.

—A colored man named Jefferson Davis, an escaped convict from the Penitentiary, has been re-arrested by the Sheriff of Greenville county, and will be sent back to durango vile.

—The clerk of the Mansion House in Greenville, a young Scotchman, disappointed in a love affair, attempted suicide on Sunday—first by drowning, and afterwards by poison. He is in a dangerous condition.

—W. J. Magrath, Esq., President of the South Carolina Railroad, has gone to Europe on a business trip. Henry Cousin, Esq., one of the Directors, is acting President during the absence of Mr. Magrath.

—The depot of the Air Line Railroad, in the city of Greenville, has been located about one mile from the Court House. The *Mountaineer* thinks it probable that the workshops of this Company will be located in that vicinity.

—Two of the negroes accused of the murder of Mr. Daniel F. Driggers, at Adam's Run, Colleton County, in January last, were sentenced to death at Walterboro on the 26th ult. Their names are Andrew Doyley and Charles Mechanic.

—At the recent session of the Southern Baptist Convention at St. Louis, it was determined to remove the Baptist Theological Seminary, now located in Greenville, to some point in Kentucky, probably Louisville or Russellville. Efforts are being made to raise an endowment of \$300,000.

—It is expected that the telegraph line along the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will be placed in operation to Helena and Cokesbury during the present week. Mr. Jabez Norton, an experienced telegraphist, has been appointed chief operator of the line, and went to the above stations on Tuesday to begin work.

—F. W. Dawson, Esq., of the Charleston News, has arrived safely in England, but his continental tour is interrupted by a neglect to take his naturalization papers with him. No naturalized American can obtain a passport from the American minister to England, unless he can show naturalization papers or certified copies of the same.

—The Laurensville Herald learns from a private source, which it deems reliable, that the sale of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has been consummated. Rumors to this effect have been afloat for several weeks. The statement is denied by the railroad officials in Columbia, however.

—The *Chester Reporter* says: The small circumstance of some fifty disguised men having gone into Rutherfordton about ten days, or rather nights ago, and having gone through a Republican printing office, putting it in such a condition that another paper would not soon issue from its press, and at the same time took out a Mr. Justice, an ex-member of the Legislature, and gave him a pretty severe thrashing, was the occasion of the cavalry, stationed at Chester, being ordered to Rutherfordton, S. C.

—On Saturday last, twenty-five armed negroes went to the plantation of Angus Red, in Barnwell County, S. C., about twelve miles below Augusta, on the Savannah River. Arriving at Red's residence, the party fired a volley into the killing Thomas A. Lowe, and seriously wounding Red and his wife and mother.

After disarming Red, the negroes returned to Paul B. Hammond's plantation, where the deputy sheriff tried to arrest them, but without success, as they refused to disarm. The negroes, however, promised to go to Aiken, and stand an investigation. One of the parties implicated was arrested in Augusta on Monday evening. His version is that Red and Lowe attempted to chastise a negro for stealing from the premises of the former; that the negro escaped from them and returned with the armed band, who did the shooting, by way of retribution. The affair caused uneasiness and alarm. The party arrested in Augusta represents himself as a school teacher, and says he was on his way to Aiken to deliver himself up to the authorities.

Northern and Western Ku Klux.

The annexed record of crime is copied from the last issue of a Northern paper, and shows the necessity for a vigorous enforcement of the Ku Klux law in every portion of that benighted region:

At Princeville, Illinois, June 24th, one McNamee attempted to hang Miss Potter, a school teacher, for punishing his child. She was rescued by two men passing at the time.

A young woman, unknown, was murdered near Chase's Station, Md., June 24th, by men who claim to have mistaken her for a male thief dressed in woman's clothes. It is supposed she was insane.

June 25th, a body of unknown men attacked the house of the Moody family, near Orleans, Ky. Vessels full of benzine were thrown into the house, followed by several large torpedoes loaded with buckshot, nails, screws, and similar missiles. Three of the inmates were seriously wounded. The assassins escaped.

Eight roughs entered a saloon in New York city, on the 28th of July, and attacked the keeper, who inflicted a mortal wound on one of his assailants.

The operatives of the Newark rolling mill, Ohio, recently arrested George S. Tight, the President, for refusing their back pay. He was subsequently released, on promising to account for the funds in his hands.

The miners' strike in Amador county, Cal., has compelled the suspension of all work in the mines. The local authorities being powerless to restore order, the First Regiment of National Guards has been ordered from San Francisco to the scene of disturbance.

Michael Meeney recently knocked a negro into the canal at Buffalo, N. Y., where he was drowned. Meeney then fled to Canada, whither he was pursued, arrested, and brought back.

A quarrel recently between two men in New York city, unknown to each other, resulted in the death of one of them.

At Stone Lake, Indiana, June 22nd, Addie Dwight was shot and instantly killed by Chancey Barnes for refusing to marry him. Barnes subsequently shot himself, and is not expected to recover.

John Kier, charged with the murder of his father and another person in Flemingsburg, Ky., has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

Joseph Messner, the wife murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged at Rochester, N. Y., on the 11th of August.

In a quarrel recently between two Germans in New York city, one seized a knife and stabbed the other several times, inflicting mortal wounds.

—The *Charlotte Democrat* says that Col. Leavenworth, who has been in England for some time past, has secured a fortune of \$150,000 for Mr. John Elwood and his brother, of that section, which has been left them in England.

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

—Robert Latham, a prominent banker of Washington, is dead.

—Kossuth, it is rumored, intends making another visit to the United States.

—Newton Booth is the Republican candidate for Governor of California.

—The Legislature of Connecticut has appropriated \$500,000 for the erection of a new State House.

—France pays Prussia a splendid compliment in adopting the army corps system of the latter.

—It is proposed to erect a monument to the late Clement L. Vallandigham in Dayton, Ohio.

—Watermelons are so numerous and cheap in Florida that an enterprise has been started for their shipment north in large quantities.

—The establishment of female suffrage in Wyoming is said to have brought political ruin upon all male candidates who are not good-looking.

—It is reported that the Democrats of Iowa are opposed to the "new departure," and have called a convention to meet on the 10th of August.

—It is said that 30,000 of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were carried off by the late epidemic, or about one-third of the entire body of inhabitants.

—A wealthy citizen of New York has been missing three weeks. It is supposed he has been murdered for a three thousand dollar diamond pin.

—John C. Breckinridge is again Vice President. This time, however, it is not of the United States, but of the Big Sandy Railroad in Kentucky.

—Twenty-eight citizens are on trial at Oxford, Miss., for hanging a negro while disguised as Ku Klux. The best legal talent in the State is employed in the case.

—Rev. G. Wilson McPhail, President of Davidson College, died last week. The commencement exercises, in consequence of this sad event, were necessarily suspended.

—The late Robert G. Shaw, of Massachusetts, was one of the most philanthropic of men. During fifty years he gave to objects of public charity not less than \$400,000.

—It is a curious fact, demonstrated by the recent British census, that the population of Ireland is actually less than the number of Irish who are now in the United States.

—The cornerstone of a \$500,000 monument to the Confederate dead of Georgia, is to be laid in Augusta, on the 12th of October, the anniversary of Gen. Lee's death.

—The Emperor of Prussia has granted amnesty to all natives of Alsace and Lorraine under sentence for political or military offenses, except where such offenses are combined with ordinary crimes.

—The Democracy of New Mexico have nominated Hon. Jose M. Gallegos for delegate to Congress, and adopted a platform accepting the political situation. The election in the territory takes place September 11.

—Accounts from Pennsylvania give a very satisfactory report of the canvass in that State. It is said there is little doubt of a Democratic success in the fall. The party is united, and the radicals are fighting over the spoils.

—Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, has been on a visit to his friends at Frankfort, Ky., where he was born and raised. While there the citizens vied with each other, without distinction of party, in paying him attention.

—People in Fairfield, Iowa, were startled from their beds about one o'clock on the morning of June 17th by the explosion of a meteor, which streamed through the heavens from south-east to north-west, and illuminated the town as in broad day light.

—Hon. S. S. Cox has written a letter to a Cincinnati paper in which he claims to have delivered the speech against the "conscription bill" in 1863, which, he says, was erroneously attributed to Vallandigham, and for which that distinguished martyr was sent into exile.

—The Small Pox is still raging in London. The deaths from this loathsome disease amount, weekly, to two hundred and forty. It is singular that London physicians are so unskillful in the treatment of this malady. In this country, the mortality from small pox is very trifling.

—The Republicans of Maine nominated Sidney Perham for Governor last week. The resolutions affirm that they have no cause for consigning the past with its eventful memories to oblivion, and no desire to forget the lessons of patriotism and loyalty, and the teachings revealed.

—R. F. Turner, a negro member of Congress from that district, informs the editor of the *Selma (Ala.) Times and Messenger* that he has appointed said editor's pet waiting boy, John Gee, a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point. Both the Congressman and his appointee were once slaves of Dr. Gee, of Selma.

—A robbery of the express car on the Mobile and Ohio railroad occurred a few nights ago—the robbers having secured \$180,000 at one haul. It is said the robbers broke through the top of the car while the train was in motion and the messenger asleep, and lifting out the safe, succeeded in making their escape without detection.

—On the pretence of negotiating the new loan, the leading officials of the Treasury Department at Washington are, one by one, leaving for Europe, thus getting their summer holiday at the expense of the Government, which pays them at the rate of ten dollars a day while on the missions, besides ten cents a mile for the cost of travel.

—The State Department has received large numbers of letters from parties in different parts of the country asking to be supplied with some of the cankerworm, the recently discovered cancer remedy brought to the attention of the government by the Ecuadorian minister. As the supply is exhausted the requests cannot be complied with.

—General Sherman mentions, in conversation with friends, that everywhere he went on his recent tour of inspection he met with warm receptions from the people, especially in Louisiana and Texas. The Governors of those States informed him that the peace and order therein would favorably contrast with any period previous to the late war.

—The President has offered the position of Commissioner of Agriculture, made vacant by the resignation of General Capron, to the veteran journalist and agriculturist, P. R. Freas, of the Germantown (Pa.) *Telegraph*. He, however, for reasons of a personal and business character only, is unwilling, even in the face of this complimentary offer, to change his lifelong determination not to take office.

—Several papers having stated that the Ku Klux bill expires at the close of the next session of Congress, the *Boston Advertiser* takes occasion to correct the error. It seems that there is no limit to the duration of the act. The provision authorizing the President to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is made terminable at the end of the next regular session of Congress, and this restriction has been popularly but erroneously extended to the entire act.

—Andrew Jackson Donelson, who was the adopted son of Andrew Jackson, died in Memphis on the 30th ult. He was a man of decided personal worth, and of more than ordinary attainments as well as ability, though not by any means a great man. He would, perhaps, never have become known to fame but for his connection with the hero of New Orleans.

—As it was he figured but to a limited extent in public affairs, though he held several positions of importance under the Republic of Texas in 1844, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia in 1846, and to the Federal Government of Germany in 1848. In 1866, he was on the ticket with Mr. Fillmore as the candidate of the American party for Vice President of the United States, for which office he received the electoral vote of the State of Maryland—eight in number—since which time he has not figured in public life.

Another Letter from John Quincy Adams & National Issues and the Condition of the South.

From the *Augusta (Ark.) Bulletin*.

Some short time since we wrote a letter to this gentleman upon political matters, expressing, among other things, apprehension that, with Grant's vast patronage, most unscrupulously used, he would not yield the Presidential chair, even if defeated before the people in 1872; and that our Republic, like its predecessors of old, is so rapidly drifting into the channels of corruption that the people, in despair, may look to one not military leader as the only means of saving them from the utter ruin threatened by another. This was the general scope of our letter, to which the following is a reply. It will be seen that Mr. Adams, who represents the anti-Radical party of New England, endorses the Vallandigham policy; and the question with the South is, can she save herself if she throws off her friends in New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the other States? They "accept the situation," not because it is right and just, but because it is imposed upon them by a force they cannot resist. Read Mr. Adams' letter:

QUINCY, Mass., June 5, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I cannot pass over silently a letter which gratifies me as much as yours, which I received to-day; and yet I feel shy of speaking to you or any citizen of the "subject States." I dislike to earn the retort, "Oh, it is very easy to preach; but suffer as we have, then tell us how you feel, and we will listen." I do try to take it home to myself, and I do not doubt that in similar circumstances I should be to-day an "unrepentant rebel," sore, angry, beaten and defiant. And with me it would doubtless have been as it has been with you, that "the tender mercies of reconstruction had been harder to bear than all the horrors of invasive war." I should have been galled by misgovernment, robbed by imported knavery of the pittance which the war had spared; exasperated by cruel and persistent misrepresentation; and wretchedly condemned to hopeless impotence for the imputed guilt of cowardly crimes I abhorred. I should have been condemned, too, to hold my personal liberty at the nod of a mercenary carpet-bagger or the whim of a military satrap. I say that I fear I should have been an "irreconcilable." In such a case I think I should be sulky; but I know I should be silly if I yielded to the feeling. For, whence must my relief come if my last estate is not to become rorse than the first? Is there a man outside an asylum who thinks that by such a course the "lost cause" can be regained? By whom, then? If by the North, believe me that the experiment of secession has satisfied us that no cause is worth a civil war. That war has confirmed, beyond the shadow of a turning, the destiny which decreed that there shall be but one confederate people of the North American Union. No. Irrebellious I might be; but weak enough to await the resurrection of secession I do not think I could be. You and I and your friends and neighbors and mine are of one blood; we were once "fellow-citizens," and the old-time kindness must linger yet, in spots. Our fathers were "brethren," and that must count for something. The whole political problem of the future turns upon the answer to the question, "Shall we live together as friends, or enemies?"

Now, the whole internal policy of the present administration says war. Reconstruction meant war; and the Ku-Klux had declared war. This Union is now held together by force. Certainly, if this is to be permanent, it would have been better to have parted at once. If the struggle to cast out slavery overthrew the Constitution, what chance is there for a "free" government, if the North is to rule the South? South Carolina is to-day the most shameless parody on republican institutions since republican Rome trod the all the nations of the ancient world, out the sword to their throats, stripped them bare, and then lacked words to laud the loveliness of liberty. You cannot be subject and we be long free. The untrammelled exercise of local self-government by the people of the States is the salt which preserves our whole system. Take that away and our frame of polity will rapidly rot into despotism. Therefore it is that, not as a partisan, but wholly as a fellow-citizen, I trust that all the good citizens of the seceded States will frankly and honestly accept the revolutionary changes which have been forced upon the Constitution, and with them cheerfully adopt the new relations of amity and political and civil equality towards the emancipated class which these changes involve. And therefore I am glad when I see the noble spirit of your letter pervading the Southern people as it does, despite the malignity of a partisan press, while the sterling sense of Mr. Vallandigham has reformed the Northern Democracy.